UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----X Docket#

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 05-cr-508 (ERK)

U.S. CourthouseBrooklyn, New York - versus -

AKRAM ISMAIL,

Defendant : October 12, 2006

TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR SENTENCING BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDWARD R. KORMAN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

A P P E A R A N C E S:

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Proceedings recorded by electronic sound-recording, transcript produced by transcription service

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                           Proceedings
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              THE CLERK: United States v. Akram Ismail.
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              Your appearances, counsel.
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              MR. NORKIN: Walter Norkin for the government.
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              Good afternoon, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Hi.
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              MR. NORKIN: And with me, your Honor, are
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   Federal Air Marshals John Balder and Scott Carpenter
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    (ph.).
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              MR. SHARGEL: Gerald Shargel, Emilio Grillo and
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   Evan Lipton for Dr. Ismail.
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              Good afternoon.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Ismail, have you read the
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   presentence report?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: All right. I am ready to hear you.
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              MR. SHARGEL: Well first we have guidelines
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   issues. There are two issues that survived. One is that
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    -- well it may not survive in light of Mr. Garoppolo's
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   comments but we've got the addendum to the presentence
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    report. They stuck by their guidelines analysis.
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   There's a two level enhancement for obstruction and
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   Mr. Garoppolo said that he didn't find -- he said it was
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   a close call. He says, "I concede on the two level
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   enhancement for obstruction of justice as a close call
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   and a necessary element of a willful intent to mislead
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3 Proceedings 1 with his testimony. We made a submission on this, Judge 2 and I don't believe that this is the kind of testimony 3 that would require an enhancement under 3(c)(1.1). 4 THE COURT: Well, you know --5 MR. SHARGEL: The other guidelines issue -- do you want me to do both of them? 6 7 THE COURT: Well let him address it. MR. NORKIN: Your Honor, the government also 8 made a submission on this and we do think this is the 10 kind of thing that would call for an enhancement. 11 fact, the full sentence by Mr. Garoppolo is that I 12 believe the advisory quideline range in the report, 18 to 1.3 24 months is correctly computed. The language was pretty 14 unequivocal. I understand counsel now states that there 15 was confusion and there was different testimony but the 16 kind of testimony that was given by the defendant is 17 something that would fall in the government's view within 18 the obstruction of justice category. 19 MR. SHARGEL: Can I say one thing in response? 2.0 There were a number of witnesses who testified here that 21 gave contradictory testimony about what had occurred 22 hurriedly in a matter of a minute or two. 2.3 THE COURT: I agree that it doesn't warrant two 24 points.

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MR. SHARGEL: And, Judge, the other issue deals

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with the physical contact.

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THE COURT: We're dealing here with deliberate perjury and, you know, who knows which recollection was the most accurate. The jury's was verdict was clearly supported by the record. But that doesn't mean he lied deliberately. So where is it? What page are we on?

THE CLERK: What paragraph?

MR. SHARGEL: One moment, Your Honor, please.

MR. NORKIN: It's paragraph 17, obstruction of justice.

THE COURT: Okay. What else?

MR. SHARGEL: The three level enhancement for physical contact. You may recall that you charged the jury that they could only find an resisting arrest under this statute if there was physical contact. Then the guidelines 2(a)(2.4)(A). under that guideline, the application -- the enhancement is actually 2(a)(2.4)(B)(1). There's an enhancement for physical contact. Whether it's a question of fairness, whether it's a question of interpretation, it would seem to me that the enhancement essentially raises the base offense level to 13 rather than 10. The base offense level was 10 for the conduct and then three for physical contact, but as your Honor instructed the jury, there could not be a finding of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt unless they

5 Proceedings 1 found as an element of the offense that it was physical 2 contact. 3 So I have read all of the double-counting 4 I don't know that it's double-counting in the 5 traditional sense. I don't know if it's a Lauerson (ph.) issue but I don't see how -- essentially, he is being 6 7 punished twice for physical contact. 8 THE COURT: In other words, I assume your 9 argument is that this is necessarily included in the base 10 level because that's the offense. 11 MR. SHARGEL: Exactly. 12 THE COURT: That's an interesting argument. 1.3 What's the answer to that? 14 MR. NORKIN: Well we agree again with the 15 probation department here and cited cases that you don't 16 need physical contact to be convicted of 18 USC 111. 17 reason you charge forceable conduct is because the 18 government said that we only wanted that kind of 19 conviction, a felony of the highest of the various levels 20 that would be necessary to be guilty under Section 111. 21 So this is not a double-counting. It's a proper 22 enhancement for a type of Section 111 violation. 2.3 THE COURT: So what you're saying -- let me be 24 sure I understand, so what you're saying is that the base 25 level offense would have been the same, even if there

6 Proceedings 1 were no finding of physical contact. 2 MR. NORKIN: That's correct. 3 THE COURT: And did I give the jury a separate 4 verdict sheet or I just instructed them that way? MR. NORKIN: No, you --5 6 MR. SHARGEL: You had instructed them that in 7 order to find him guilty of that count, they have to find 8 physical contact. MR. NORKIN: You asked the government first if we wanted to break it up and if -- I recall correctly, 10 11 your Honor, and the government's position was that we 12 were not interested in the jury finding him guilty of a 13 misdemeanor or anything less than the highest. And so 14 therefore, that -- the instruction was just for forceful 15 contact. THE COURT: I think that that's -- I don't 16 17 think it's double-counting. Forget about what the cases 18 say about double-counting. I don't see it as -- it's an 19 aggravated form of this offense. If I understand what 20 you're arguing correctly -- maybe I don't. If I hadn't 21 charged physical contact, the juries could have only 22 convicted him of a misdemeanor. 2.3 MR. SHARGEL: No, no. Because the only thing 24 you charged was assault with physical conduct. 25 THE COURT: I know, but I am going to - I

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   hadn't charged physical contact. The jury could have
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   convicted him --
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              MR. NORKIN: Correct, of a misdemeanor --
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              THE COURT: -- but only a misdemeanor.
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              MR. NORKIN: -- Section -- it's the same
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   section but it would have been a misdemeanor violation,
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   as opposed to a felony. It would not have been
   punishable by over a year.
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              THE COURT: And what is a level 10? What is
   the punishment for a level 10?
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              MR. SHARGEL: It's in the B zone, 6 to 12
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   months.
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              THE COURT: Why don't we go on and see whether
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   it makes a difference. What is the sentence with a -- as
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   a 13, what are the quidelines for the moment?
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              MR. NORKIN: I don't have 13 here.
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              THE CLERK: 12 to 18 months, Judge.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              MR. SHARGEL: May I be heard then?
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              THE COURT: Yes.
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              MR. SHARGEL: Judge, I would like to get right
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   to the point.
                  I understand -- and this is the first time
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   I saw this recommendation by Mr. Garoppolo four months --
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              THE COURT: You want more time to respond to
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   it?
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1 MR. SHARGEL: No, no, no.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. SHARGEL: I've ample time to respond to it because it's a very simple point. And it's a point that's compelling. The compelling point is that I couldn't think of a more destructive result here than a prison sentence for Dr. Ismail and I would like to tell you just exactly why.

This is someone who since he was arrested in this case in 2005, has done everything that he could possibly do to put his life back together. This is not someone who was simply arrogant. This is someone who was under enormous stress and there's no question about that. There's nothing in the government's letter that suggests otherwise.

Your Honor knows that he suffered from as the probation department found, cyclothymic disorder, a disorder concerning depression. But not only that, his wife has been struggling with addiction. She was confined several times for her addiction. There are four young children here. She is a woman who is incapable of caring for the children. She is at home now. back from her place of confinement but she is home now. She sees a psychiatric twice a week. This is a very, very difficult circumstance. Dr. Ismail at the time of

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1 this offense was under enormous stress. He has done 2 everything he could to put his life back in order. His 3 reputation was destroyed in the small town in which he 4 practices medicine. He has worked very hard to 5 rehabilitate that situation. He is just getting his practice -- he is just getting back on his feet and if he 6 7 were sentenced to prison for any period of time, his practice would be destroyed. He couldn't suffer another 8 blow. He couldn't suffer a headline and there were 10 headlines in the paper that said that Dr. Ismail was 11 convicted of this crime. It received a great deal of 12 attention in Florida. And the idea that he would have to 13 leave his practice and leave his family, leave his wife, 14 and go off to prison, I think is just fundamentally 15 unfair. 16 I don't know if Mr. Garoppolo, and you know I 17 have the deepest respect for him, but I don't know if he

read the submission that was made on behalf of Dr. Ismail. I don't know if he read the letters from patients, from other doctors that support him and talk about his good deed. This man has been successful in putting his life back together.

You know what Mr. Garoppolo says in the last sentence, he says, I think -- and I will read it in its entirety, no 106 problem here, "I think that kind of a

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sobering experience," talking about a term of imprisonment, "is necessary and will do him some good."

He has had this sobering experience. He is being monitored by the Physician Resources Network. you look at the contract that we have in our memorandum, we show that he has the strictest supervision, urine testing, psychiatric care, careful monitoring. appears under tab A. We have letters from the Physician's Network, the Resources Network and they say he's been successful. He's been compliant. He's in therapy once a week.

He is dealing with his depression. dealing with all of these circumstances. And this -- the idea of going to prison and leaving his environment for any period of time, not being able to participate in the Physician's Resources Network will destroy this man. don't hear me say that in every case that I appear before I firmly believe that this -- that four months or four days would literally destroy this man. You're going to send a man who is suffering from depression, who has faced a devastating blow to his career, he's putting his life back together, the post-arrest rehabilitation has been extraordinary, he no longer drinks, he no longer is suffering from the kind of condition that caused his behavior in the first place.

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I recognize that there was an earlier incident. I recognize the events that took place here that led to this conviction; I understand all of that. But I think that Dr. Ismail needs continued monitoring. I think that he has to have the opportunity to put his life back together. He has four very young children. He has twins who are three years old. He has a ten year old daughter and an eight year old daughter.

And to suggest that prison is an appropriate result here, I respectfully submit to your Honor that if there's any case that cries out for a non-custodial term, this is that case. I can't think of a case more compelling for a non-custodial term than this case. I ask you, as a matter of reason and fairness, to impose a non-custodial term.

The probation department -- the probation officer that wrote the report said that apart from the guidelines, that there are mitigating factors here; his own condition of depression, his spouse's condition, care for the children. That's what the probation officer said. And to suggest that -- look, a sobering experience, I understand that but he has had a sobering experience. You don't think that for a man like Dr. Ismail to come to this courtroom and go through this process that it wasn't sobering, but it wasn't only that.

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I invite your Honor to look at this contract that appears under the tab and look at what he is required to do and you have the letters from the treating psychiatrist saying that he is making progress. This is just going to make the whole thing go backwards. This is -- I can't say the word often enough. This would be total devastation and destruction if he were sent away.

Prison is not the answer to everything. I know we come near the point where it's almost common place that prison's a good idea, prison is sobering, prison is helpful. Prison is not a good idea here. Prison is an awful idea here.

MR. NORKIN: Your Honor, this is a defendant who never accepted and still doesn't accept responsibility for his actions. He accepts responsibility for the results in that he was convicted in a court but he is not someone who has accepted responsibility for what he did, the damages that he did in doing those actions for all of the passengers who were on board the plane.

He had very similar conduct almost identical, except it was in a car except than rather on a plane the last time and at that time, he got a slap on the wrist.

The things that defense counsel say are compelling about his situation, that it would hurt his

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business and hurt is family is the same thing that applies to any defendant and there's no reason that this defendant should get different treatment and better treatment because he's a doctor. He should be treated the same way as if he were a plumber, not another slap on the wrist like he did last time.

MR. SHARGEL: If he were a plumber, I would be making the same argument, if he had a four children with a dysfunctional mother. If he were a plumber, I would be making the same argument, he suffered from this type of depression. If he were a plumber, I would be making the same argument if he had this extraordinary post-arrest rehabilitation.

You know, I would like to read the last -actually, it's the last sentence of the ultimate paragraph of the government's letter. "Indeed, it should be noted that had the defendant gotten off the airplane when he was asked first by the gate agents and then by a federal marshal, he would not have been prosecuted."

He made a mistake not getting off the airplane but this was not the crime of the century. The walls of the Republic will not crumble if he is sentenced to a non-custodial term. This would be, I will say it again, because it can't be (inaudible) said, this would be devastating if he were sent to prison. A life would be

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MR. NORKIN: Your Honor, the government concedes that this is not the crime of the century but to sentence this man to probation would be very different from all of the other defendants that are in this courthouse. And it would be a sentenced based, it seems, because he is a doctor and not a plumber.

THE COURT: No, it wouldn't be based on that. One of the recommendations that was made by the probation officer who prepared the report separate from Mr. Garoppolo; I get his views in certain cases independently, was that they also recommended a downward departure of the advisory guidelines. But they have an interesting suggestion here that seems to me to accommodate both the necessity for some time in jail with the concerns that you voice which is making -- let's just set aside the number of days for the moment, making X number of days of intermittent confinement, as a condition of probation to be served on weekends. I don't think that would have -- I think that could accommodate what I agree with Mr. Garoppolo is that some period of confinement here. On the other hand, it would not decimate his practice.

And I think depending upon you know, the length of the time it wouldn't necessarily pose an undue burden

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   on his family So that's -- I thought that was a very
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   useful suggestion by the probation officer who actually
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   prepared this report.
              MR. SHARGEL: You know, ordinarily when you ask
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   the defendant whether he has anything to say, he's
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   looking for a statement --
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              THE COURT: Well I haven't asked him yet.
              MR. SHARGEL: I understand that.
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              THE COURT: But I am just giving you an
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   opportunity to address you know, a sentence that I am
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   seriously contemplating.
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              MR. SHARGEL: Well what I was starting to say
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   which is why -- let me do it this way. May I just have a
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   -- can I just speak to my client and then measure the
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    impact of such a sentence?
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              THE COURT: Right.
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              (Counsel and client confer)
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              THE COURT: Mr. Shargel?
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              MR. SHARGEL: Judge, would this conviction --
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   may I -- sorry, are we ready?
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              THE COURT: I would be shocked if you told me
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   you agreed with it but I just want to hear your
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   arguments.
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              MR. SHARGEL: Well here's my argument. When
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   the conviction occurred, Dr. Ismail lost his partners.
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16 Proceedings 1 They walked away. THE COURT: I understand. 2 3 MR. SHARGEL: And if I may continue; he has no 4 one to cover his practice on the weekend. 5 essentially works seven days a week. I am not talking 6 about a full day but he works seven days a week because 7 he is not -- his patients aren't covered. 8 In addition to that, his wife is being 9 constantly monitored and could go back into a confinement 10 situation if she fails. And I will tell you candidly 11 right now, she is doing well but she is being monitored 12 every week. She sees a professional twice a week. 13 THE COURT: Look, I have -- my internist until 14 he retired a couple of months ago was a single 15 practitioner. And when he went away for the weekend, 16 another person covered for him. He didn't have partners. 17 It's not necessary to have partners to have somebody 18 cover for you on weekends. 19 MR. SHARGEL: It's a matter of building up --20 ver the last year and a half, he's built up his 21 credibility again. It was a struggle and I think it 22 would damage his credibility. 2.3 THE COURT: All right. Let me --24 MR. SHARGEL: Judge, may I just put this before I don't want to belabor it. And I understand what 25

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you're saying. I full well understand what you're saying. But in terms of societal interest, in terms of the individual's needs, that's essentially what you're really balancing here because I don't think -- I don't know that it's that he needs those weekends to continue his course of rehabilitation.

THE COURT: No, there is -- look, among other factors in 3553 is fundamentally the need to deter others. I mean, you know, this was a -- all right, the plane wasn't in the air fortunately, so it didn't have to land to deal with this problem but it had to turn around. It had to go back to the boarding gate. People were inconvenienced. He behaved like a jerk. You know, he resisted the officers who had to carry him off the plane. He was given a last chance to avoid all of this.

I mean I think the guidelines are way too high here but I don't see this as a case that does not involve -- that involves essentially walking out of here without any jail consequence.

Do you wish to speak before I impose sentence? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I have worked for many years as a physician and I've had a very, very tough time the past few years. I've had the most sobering, the most humbling, the most humiliating experience. When this all happened, the physician at work would assume

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that I am not a functioning physician and I can't practice. I went for several evaluations. I've been monitored weekly. I've done everything I am asked to do, regardless of what it is. I have tried to keep my practice together. The physicians that were with me wouldn't cover me, wouldn't be part of my practice The building that I am practicing in said period. stay away from that building. Don't go see any doctor there. I do not have anyone that supports me and my practice or taking care of my business.

I have not saved any effort to do anything I am asked to do for the past year and a half; not one thing, regardless of what it is. I don't see -- I didn't think I am going to get -- I worked very, very hard for the past year and a half to get where I am now. I don't want to go back to where I was. I have not questioned anything that I am asked to do. I just do it.

I've learned the hard way. I did not argue. don't want -- I didn't say I am above anything I should do. I don't want to go back to where I was a year and a half ago. If I do anything wrong during the past -during the next five years, anything, my license all they have to do is they make a phone call and tell me stop seeing patients.

May I have some water? I can't --

19 Proceedings 1 MR. SHARGEL: Yes. 2 (Pause) 3 THE DEFENDANT: The Physician Network 4 Monitoring program deals with a physician that they call 5 impaired physician, as if they are a criminal, as they 6 are addicts, whether they are or not. They have to 7 follow all of the rules, otherwise they can't practice. 8 I tried not to miss a single day of work since 9 this happened. I've tried to take care of my family. 10 I've tried to have some normalcy in my children's life. 11 I don't know if I can handle more than what I have been 12 doing. I have not saved any effort to do the right 1.3 thing. 14 I've learned more than -- I've learned to just 15 do the right thing and not question anything I do to 16 prove credibility, and to go back to my normal life. 17 have not done anything wrong since this happened. I 18 can't do anything wrong, your Honor. 19 Going to prison or jail is not going -- I'm 20 sorry, I am just -- I am not making this up, I am not 21 trying to -- I am not trying to -- I don't know, I am --22 yes. I never thought I would ever get that far. 2.3 (Pause) 24 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I am not making 25 this up.

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1 THE COURT: I can't hear you.

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THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I am not making I have been trying to do the right thing for a this up. year and a half and I am willing to do the right thing as long as I am asked to. But I need some normalcy in my life to get back to where I should be with -- however I acted, it's behind me now. I just want to move forward.

THE COURT: I am going to downwardly depart from the advisory guideline range. The sentence that I am about to give moots the unresolved question regarding that three point enhancement. I am going to place the defendant on probation for three years with a special condition of probation , supervision, that the defendant serve 90 days of intermittent confinement to be served on weekends, that the defendant shall participate in an outpatient and/or drug treatment or detoxification program approved by the probation department. The defendant shall pay the cost of such treatment or detoxification to the degree that he or she is reasonably able -- he, rather, is reasonably able and shall cooperate in securing any applicable third party payment.

The defendant shall not consume any alcohol or other intoxicants during and after treatment. Detoxification unless granted a prescription by a licensed physician and proof of the same is provided to

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the probation department, the defendant shall submit to testing during and after treatment to insure abstinence from drugs and alcohol. The defendant shall participate in mental health treatment program as approved by the probation department.

The defendant shall contribute to the cost of such services rendered or any psychotropic medications prescribed to the degree that he is reasonably able and shall cooperate in securing any applicable third party payment.

And the defendant shall disclose all financial information and documents to the probation department to assess his ability to pay both for the -- any drugs or other treatment.

Now the defendant shall not possess a firearm, ammunition or destructive device. And I also impose a \$100 special assessment.

I have downwardly departed essentially for the reasons that are set out in the recommendation of the probation department. It was written before the defendant's wife was returned home but I think that fact does not change the basis for the downward departure; that is, the probation department wrote that the defendant's spouse suffers from depression and prescription drug use, and is presently in a residential

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treatment program in Georgia. The couple has four children ranging from three to 10. They are being cared for by the defendant with the assistance of his brother.

The illness of his spouse, combined with his significant employment obligations appear to have created a very stressful environment for the defendant. Further, when his spouse returns home, she will likely require significant amount of support from the defendant in order to remain drug-free.

In addition to coping with his family issues, the defendant also struggles with cyclothymic disorder which is a form of bipolar disorder characterized by alternating periods of depression and hypomania. It is possible that his behavior in the instant offense was brought on by this condition.

Nevertheless, the defendant has demonstrated reckless behavior dating back to at least 1994 and consequences imposed for the above motor vehicle offenses which they elude to earlier, have clearly have had no impact on his conduct.

The imposition fo a sentence below the advisory guideline range is viewed as reasonable in view of his mental health and extraordinary family responsibilities. However, intermittent confinement is necessary to meet the requirements of punishment and deterrence.

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                           Proceedings
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              MR. SHARGEL: Judge, just one point of
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   clarification, if I may. The order or condition of
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   probation that requires him to participate in a program,
   I was wondering if you would specifically say that he
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   continue under the terms of his contract, being monitored
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   for Professional Resources Network (sic).
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              THE COURT: Yes.
              MR. SHARGEL: Apparently it is working.
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              THE COURT: Yes. Why don't you just send me a
    -- so when she types up the judgment, I will put that in.
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              MR. SHARGEL: Very well.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. SHARGEL: Judge, could you also recommend
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   at the bottom of the judgment and commitment that he
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    serve in a facility, obviously if it's weekends, that is
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   close to his home.
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              THE COURT: Yes, yes.
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              MR. SHARGEL: And may we have a post-holiday
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   surrender in early January, to begin serving the
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   weekends.
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              THE COURT: Yes.
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              THE CLERK: You said until any time after
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   January 3?
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              MR. SHARGEL: That's fine.
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              THE CLERK: Right to appeal?
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                            Proceedings
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              THE COURT: Mr. Ismail, you have a right to an
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   appeal.
             If you can't afford to pay the filing fee --
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Sorry?
              THE COURT: You have a right to an appeal both
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   from the sentence and from any errors that may have been
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   made at the trial. If you can't afford to pay the filing
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   fee to file a notice of appeal, I would allow you to file
   a notice of appeal without paying it.
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              Do you understand?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
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              THE COURT: You'll file it.
              THE CLERK: Did you understand your right to an
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   appeal?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              MR. SHARGEL: I will be filing a notice of
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   appeal within ten days.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. SHARGEL: And then Mr. -- Dr. Ismail can
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   determine whether he wants to go forward.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. NORKIN: Thank you, Judge.
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                   (Matter concluded)
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C E I 25

I, ROSALIE LOMBARDI, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the said proceedings is a true and accurate transcript from the electronic soundrecording of the proceedings reduced to typewriting in the above-entitled matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this 10th day of December , 2009.

Rosalie Lombardi Transcription Plus II